FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARAGO OFF CAPE RACE. Sr. Jons's, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.

The steamship Arago, which left Havre on the 13th. and Cowes at 11 p. m. on the 14th inst., passed Cape Ruce at 9 p. m. yesterday, where she was intercepted by the news-yacht of the New-York Associated Press, The Arago has 165 passengers, and 300 tuns of freight for New-York, and reports having experienced westerbe winds most of the passage. She will be due at New York on Monday night.

CHINA. It is reported that the settlement of negotiations has been delayed on a question of money and unity of understanding.

The allied army was marching on Pekin, where Sang-Kee-Lusin had a large force to defend the city Lord Elgin was to follow the troops Sept. 9.

The army reached Yang-Tsin-Yeh on the 10th. The

Two thousand troops were to be left at Tien-tsin to protect it from the rebels, who were inactive. At Canton trade was obstructed by the rehele

It was removed in London that the British Goyers mera had received official dispatches from China tha sence had been concluded at Pekin by the English and French Embassadors and the Emperor of China; but i was generally believed that Government would not withhold such intelligence.

ENGLAND.

The Bank of England had raised its rate of discoun in consequence of the withdrawal of £300,000 for the Bank of France, which was to be followed by £300,000 more. Consols closed at 93) 2934 for money, and 934 @ 932 for account.

Steamship Arabia, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th. Steamship New-York, from New-York, put into Ply

mouth on the 12th, short of coals. Steamship City of Washington arrived at Queen town on the 13th.

The Squadron with the Prince of Wales on board had not reached England.

Kansas Troubles.

Sr. Louis, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1360. The different military companies met at their armorie has night, when Gen. Frost gave them Gov. Stewart' final orders, which were to proceed at once to the fron tier. Several speeches were made by officers.

Quite a number of recruits outside of the consurofled themselves for the campaign. The brigade about 600 strong, will leave at 10 o'clock to-morrow by an express train to Syracuse, thence across the country to the spene of the disturbances. LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.

The latest information received here from Fort Scot shows that up to Tuesday night no demonstration had Capt. Montgomery is only to drive off some obnoxious Government officers at Fort Scott or of invading Missouri. His original band has probably been largely reenforced by men recently driven from the New-York ndian lands, and rendered desperate by want. Fur Intelligence is expected to-night.

Gen. Harney and Gov. Medary will arrive here to

The force at Fort Leavenworth is ready to march at S moment's warning. Warsaw, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.

WARSAW, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 34, 1860.

Col. Snyder, with some four or five others, left Bellivar yesterday afternoon for Nevada City and the borders of the State, to ascertain, if possible, the state of things in that section. He left the Polk County Rangers in readiness to march immediately upon the re-

gers in readiness to march immediately upon the receipt of orders from him.

We may soon expect later and reliable information
from the scene of disturbance.

A gentleman just in from Oscoola states that the citizens of that section are in a great state of excitement,
apprehending that Capt. Mentgomery, with his band
of Jar-Hawkers, would push on to that place for the
purpose of taking possession of the bank there and its
contents, which could be easily effected in the present
marmed condition of the recule.

nnarmed condition of the people.

The list news of Montgomery's movements was that a portion of his band was at Boll's Mills, only twenty-five niles from Osceola, and it was feared that he was about to march on the latter place.

A small independent company of Minute Mon left here this evening, well armed, for the scene of action.

St. Louis, Nov. 25, 1860. The Brigade of Missouri Volunteers, under the command of Brigadier-General Frost, mustered into service by order of Gov. Stewart for the protection of the

Western frontier, left on an extra train on the Pacific Railroad at 12 o'clock to-day. The brigade numbered about 700, embracing eight companies of infantry, and engineer corps, one company of cavalry and pieces of artillery, fully armed and equipped for one month's campaign

Major Bell of the United States arsenal furnished a full supply of shot and canister for the battery, 40,000 rounds of Minié ball, and 60 rounds for each of the

Colt's revolvers. Some three or four thousand people assembled at the depot to see the expedition off, and much interest and enthurisam were manifested.

The Kansas Sufferers, &c.

Boston, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.
The Hon. Amos A. Lawrence presided at a meeting in Tremont Temple last night in aid of Kansas.
Speeches were made, and a Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions.
Mayor Greene of Cambridge has been nominated by

Mayor Greene of Cambridge has been nominated by the citizens for reelection.

Brackett's stable, in North Morgan street, was burned last night, with six horses.

The action of the Bank officers at their meeting today is considered favorable. It was decided that the balances at the Clearing-House should be paid partly in bills, instead of wholly in specie. This measure will be greatly relieve the Banks, and enable them to discount freely. The course of the Banks meets general approval, being deemed enfe and judicious.

Kentucky.

LOUISUILLE, Ky., Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.

The official vote of this State is as follows:

Bell. 66,016

Breckinridge 52,836

Douglas 25,644

Lincoln 1,466

Terrible Gale at the West.

A mild rain last evening changed to a cold snow-storm before this morning. The thermometer indicates now 24 degrees. The cold is increasing, and the wind blowing a terrible gale from the west. Considerable snow has fallen at Ogdensburgh and Watertown, but not much here.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1800.

The steamer Chy of Cleveland, from Lake Superior, arrived to-night leaking, with the loss of one wheel, and she had to throw out to-day fifty tuns of copper ore from the Powabic mine, thirty barrels of copper ingots from the Wandotte, and fifty-sight tuns of pig iron; total value, \$30,000. The copper is insured. Some flour in her hold is damaged.

A small vessel, name anknown, went to pieces on the const a few miles west of here. Crew saves.

Severe Frost at New-Orleans. NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 2. There was a beavy frost here this morning.

The Board of State Canvassers.

The State Curvassers have adjourned to Monday. There are no returns yet from New York, Kings, Ulster and Sullivan Counties.

St. Louis Money Market.
St. Louis, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.
Sight drafts on New-York are Very scarce, and range from three to five per cent premium. Missouri fands and Illinois and Wisconsin currency sell at three per cent below bankable funds, and gold is at six per cent premium for the same funds.

Movements of Lincoln and Hamlin Ma Lincoln leaves here for Springfield in the me

Mr. Hamlin leaves for the East this evening, ranied by Senstor Wilkinson of Minnesota. The former will tarry with Senator Chandler, at Detroit, to-mor-ow, and reach Cleveland on Tuesday morning, on a to Senator Wade. ost of the time of Mr. Lincoln has been absorbed

Most of the time of Mr. Lincoln has been absorbed acre by four or five men, who claim to own him, and ave greatly annoved both Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hau-in with persistent invitations to dinner. Robert Schenck and Dion Piant of Ohio and Gen. Robert Schenck and Dion Piant of Ohio and Gen. Robinson of Pittsburgh, Ph., have performed the part of suite to the President elect. Prominent gentlemen have been here to see Mr. Lin-Fromment gentlemen have been here to see Mr. Lan-coln and Mr. Hamlin on important business concerning public affairs, and left without accomplishing their ob-ject. Lane would not dance attendance, and others were disgusted with certain surroundings through which trey would have to pass before reaching Mr.

To-day Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin attended the St. James Episcopal Church, with Issac N. Arnold, Member of Congress elect, and afterward dined with J. Y. Scammon, Member elect to the State Legisla-

It is considered settled that Illinois will not have a Cabinet officer, and this pleases the rank and file, wh would otherwise be sacrificed.

From California.
St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 23, 1869.
The following is additional news by the Pony Ex-

cess which arrived here this evening:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10, 1860.

The entire People's Reform ticket for municipal offi ers for this city is elected by majorities ranging from 00 to 4,500. This is the fifth time the Reform govern cers for this city is elected by majorities ranging from too to 4,000. This is the fifth time the Reform government, which was inaugurated by the Vigilance Committee of 1856, has been indorsed, and the majorities just given are larger than ever before.

David and Moses Abrams and J. Ebling, merchants, of this city, failed on the 8th inst. for one hundred thousand dollars. Their creditors, who mostly reside here, are partially protected.

of this city, faired on the Sta inst. for one handled housand dollars. Their creditors, who mostly reside here, are partially protected.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of Oct. 25, trived here on the Sth inst.

Fartial election returns have been received from

Tartial election returns have been received three southern counties, with the following result: Jackson County—Breckiaridge, 672: Douglas, 339; Lincoln, 377. Douglas County—Majority for Breckiaridge, 250. Josephine County—Majority for Breckinninge, 350. This is unexpectedly favorable to Breckinning.

The following is the list of cabin passengers by the

Stehler Sollora, Which sailed for Panhim on the 19th inst.:

Hen, J. J. Benjamin, Hon, Reverdy Johnson and wife, Miss Ernyis, Major Whe U. S. A., and family: Hen, Wm. M., Gwin, Lien, E. D. Paker, Capt. Jordan, U. S. A., and family: Lieut. J. Linkard U. S. A.; W. B. Farwell, Capt. Ployd Jones, U. S. A.; W. B. Farwell, Capt. Ployd Jones, U. S. A.; W. B. Sarwell, Capt. Ployd Jones, U. S. A., will study of the control of the c

The Pony Express, from San Francisco 14th instant seed here about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Consider ing the snow and bad weather in the mountains, this is making good time. By this arrival we have Pacific news as follows:

news as follows:

Say Francisco, Nov. 14, 1869.

The Presidential election returns still lick five or six thousand vates of being complete. The total vote returned thus far is 141,818. Lincoln, 36,586: Douglas, 35,990; Breckinridge, 31,216; Bell, 8,026; Lincoln over Douglas, 596. This is the most favorable account for Douglas published, other authorities placing him nearly 1,000 behind Lincoln. The remainder of the returns will probably decrease Lincoln's majority, but the State is generally conceded to him. The official count will be required to settle all doubts, however.

the State is generally conceded to him. The official count will be required to settle all doubts, however. A dispatch from Yreka, near Oregon, on the 13th, says the intest advices from Oregon give 250 majority for Lincoln over Breckinridge.

Arrived 11th, Belgam ship Charles, from Newcastle, England, while ship John Howland, Arctic Ocean; bark Yankes, Homelen; 14th, stemmer Golden Age, Panama. Sailed loth, ship Belgidges, Cork; whale ship Gongress, cruise; 14th, whale ship Jennette, cruise.

reflect, cruise.

**Cora: whate ship the country is less active than durba preceding week. Considerable rain has fallen, but not least to interface seriously with the transportation of goods about the interface. The country has been supplied, how so liberally within the past sixty days as to diminish the indemand; and as soon as freights advance, we may look a almost entire creasation. This is the general expectation rained by city dealers, and hence their continued efforts to ce stocks, and to avoid calling upon first hands for this post immediately needed. Transactions continued ed, without particular change of prices. Sales of Candies he past six days reach 2.500 hours, at 24.224c. for good 6. Rio Cofice moves stendily a 14; e15c. Coal irm; sales 0 tune hard, ex Ladoga, at \$20, 130 tune West, partly at at \$19.60. Sardines are taken on speculation, last sales of

The Pony Express.

The Pony Express,
St. Joseph, Satarday, Nov. 24, 1850.
The extra press, which left Fort Kearney on Wednesday, Nov. 7, with the election news, arrived in Salt Lake City in three days and four hoars—distance, 950 miles. The last 45 miles were made in three hours and ten minutes, and these 45 miles of the route are the most mountainous of the whole road. The regular pony express, leaving St. Joseph on the 8th inst., arrived at Salt Lake—distance, 1,200 miles—in four days and twenty-three hours. It had been snowing for thirty-six hours when the Pony left Salt Lake City.

Suspension of Wm. O. Brown & Co. BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1869. William O. Brown & Co., bankers, of this city, sus ended payment to-day.

The Weather.
ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1860.
The weather is clear and cold. There is no ice in the river as yet, nor in the canal, as far as heard from.
RICHMOND, VB., Nov. 25, 1860.
It has been bitter cold here to-day. Ice froze nearly

The Burch Divorce Case.

NAPIREVILLE, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.

On the opening of the Court John R. Valentine, partner of Mr. Burch, was sworn—Was at complainant's house on the 16th of January; took an acknowledgment of a deed in the usual manner; have but an acknowledgment of a deed in the usual manner; have but an acknowledgment of a deed in the usual manner; have but an acknowledgment of a later took later. ant's house on the 16th of January; took an headowledgment of a deed in the usual manner; have but an indistinct recollection of what took place, being a good deal shocked; simply remember that Mrs. Burch asked me to plend for her; she said she had been very wicked; I went to the house the following day; there was a confession there all ready, bearing Mrs. Burch's signature; I took the document in my hand, and asked her if that was her signature, and if she was ready to swear that the contents were true; she said "Yez;" I did not ask her if she knew the contents of the paper; no one else was present; while I was attaching my attestation Mr. Burch entered; Mrs. Burch said nothing; Mr. Burch retained the paper; I went to the bouse again in the afternoon, and went to the defendant's hedroom; I was accompanied by Fanny Burch and Mr. Burch; Mr. Burch said to his wife, Fanny and Valentine have come to witness your signature; two papers were opened; I am a Notary Public; Mr. Burch and Fanny then retired; I asked Mrs. Burch if she was ready and willing to swear to the confession she had signed; she said, "Quite willing;" I asked her if she understood the document; she answered, "But too well," I then administered the oath to her; while I was attaching my attestation Mr. Burch entered the even bis wife took him by the arm and sold something understood the document; she answered. But I was attaching my attestation Mr. Burch entered the room; his wife took him by the arm and said something I could not hear, leading him toward the door. Mr. Burch left the room, and his wife closed the door after him; Mrs. Burch then said, "Pity me, oh, Valentine, pity me: I feel very miserable at the thought of leaving my children; do you think my husband will hate me! Oh, do not let him hate me: I have wronged him deeply and deserve my fate; I blame no one out my self: If my husband's children should be sick, will you promise to write to me! he surely wont refuse to let me come and see them when they are sick; she then again entreated me to pity her, and said, "It is hard to leave my children; I feel much better now, as I, have told Mr. Burch everything; it has taken a load off my mind; I often intended telling him everything, but the fear of separation from my children prevented me; Mrs. Burch wept bitterly during this time; shortly after, she told me she had seen Stuart pass the window that day with a young lady, and cutrented me to warm the she told me she had seen Stuart pass the window that day with a young lady, and entreated me to warn the young lady's parents, or he would ruin her; she then smid, "Oh, that Borrid man! thou awful man! I wish somebody would shoot him! Don't you think he can be punished and sent to the State Prison?" she said also, "Oh, Valentine, you have no idea of the deceptions he used toward me, or how long I struggled against them; he kept continually tolling me he loved their contributions, to which attention is called,

me better than all the world; that my husband did no love me, but another; be did to'us with such art some times that I almost believed him." The witness the detailed much further conversation in the defendant.

own words of similar import. Witness then identified the confession. I recollect that in the Summer of of 1852, while Mr. Burch was with the defendant, called at my office and asked him (witness) to persoade Mr. Burch to go to Europe for two or three months for the benefit of his health.

for the benefit of his health.

Cross-examination—The bond or deed witnessed by
ne on Monday conveyed all the real estate belonging
to Mr. Burch, and held in his name to Henry P. Farne on Monday conveyed all the real estate betinging to Mr. Burch and held in his name to Henry P. Farnam, in consideration of \$1,000; the property conveyed was worth more than \$160,000; I don't know for certain, but I believe all his property was conveyed; I was agitated at the time I told Mrs. Burch she was to sign away her right of dower to the property; she said, "that is all right;" Mrs. Burch was crying while I executed the deed; the deed was in Mr. Burch's writing; I did not see any person but Mr. and Mos. Burch and Fanny Berch when first I went into the library; Mr. Burch called his wife; I heard her crying; she would not come down; I went up and saw her on the top of the stairs, Mr. Burch neknowledged the deed conveying the property; she wrote on the bannisters; I don't know how she got the pen and ink; she had a jen in her hand before she signed the deed; on Tuesday morning, when I went to get the defendant's acknowledgement of the confersion, she was calm; I do not know when Mr. Burch left home; on that day I gave him the paper after I had attested it; I think Mr. Burch left with me; the defendant was in the same chamber as at first when I went in the afternoon of Tuesday; she was cheerful; he did not size either Burch left with me; the defendant was in the same chamber as at first when I went in the afternoon on Tuesday; she was cheerful; she did not sign either paper in my presence; I have given Mrs. Burch's conversation with me, as near as possible, in her own words: I did not commit them to memory; I told Mr. Burch a few days after, that his wife had virtually confessed her crime to me; I did not tell him what she said; I think I may have said to somebody that she asknowledged that Stuart had rained her; I did not tell all the story until a few days ago to Mrs. Van Orman; I wrote down the facts on paper; I did not commit them to memory; I only read them over.

Connsel here banded to witness a book, requesting him to read a single sentence, which he did. Counsel

Counsel here banded to witness a book, requesting him to read a single sentence, which he did. Counsel then took back the book, and requested the witness to repeat the words to Mrs. Burch, and the witness could not repeat a single word. [Laughter in Court.]

Witness resumed—The conversation with Mrs. Burch, when written, occupied several pages; I don't knew how I recollect the exact words of Mrs. Burch; when Fanny and myself witnessed the papers, both sheets were turned down, so that we could not see the

sheets were turned down, so that we could not see the contents; Mr. Burch did not tell me what the contents were, but said it was a confession; in 1850 Mr. Burch contemplated going to Europe; I don't know if his wife was to go also; she did not ask me to persuade Mr. Burch to go alone; I believe I advised Mr. Burch what course to pursue during his troubles. The winter was to go alone; and the same to persuade what course to pursue during his troubles. The winters was the same to pursue during his troubles. ness was subjected to a severe cross-examination, cal-culated to state many points in his testimony.]

Direct examination res m d—In the de d coaveying

the property, the firm property conveyed was about forty-rix thousand dollars. [Nothing further of importance was elicited up to the adjournment at noon.]

forty-six thoused dollars. [Nothing further of importance was elicited up to the adjournment at noon.]

Mary Spaulding was sworn. This wiscess is a thin, spare ledy, with rather prominent features. She has light bair and light grey eyes, and dresses plainly. Much interest was felt in her testinony, in consequence of the association of her mine with complainant sin, the gessip attendant upon the case. The witness detailed her several visits to Chicago; her meetings with Sunci and other minor events; she believed Stanat's visits to the bouse were more frequent when Mr. Burch was away at the East; she recollected that on one occasion size went into the library while Mrs. Burch and Stuart were there, to get a pin to pin up a torn flounce; while she was doing this, Stuart kissed her (witness) on the arm; she had on short sleeves; during Stuart's visits, while Mr. Burch was in towa, he (Stuart) generally remained till Mr. Barch came theme; the relations between Stuart and Mrs. Burch as that time appeared to be friendly and as they should be; the relations between Mr. Burch and Mr. Stuart were friendly. Witness here detailed the events on her arrival at Barch's house in December, 1857, with Famy Burch, and the subsequent events as testified by Fange Rusch. On the night of the party went. her arrival at Barch's house in December, 1857, with Farmy Burch, and the subsequent events as testified to by Fanny Burch. On the night of the party, went to McVickir's Theater; Mrs. Burch desired to go, but would not, because her husband objected; Mrs. Burch gave the servant orders before the party left for the theater to say the family were out, if any person called; Mrs. Burch said siterward that Stuart had been there; Mrs. Burch said siterward that Stuart had been there; Mrs. Burch expressed regret at this; one day I saw stuart in the fibrary with Mrs. Burch; bis arm was around her waist; Mrs. Burch had her back to the door, and Stuart was facing it; I don't remember Mrs. Burch; anything to me about it afterward; I never saw any other act of familiarity between them; I saw a card saying anything to me about it afterward; I hever saw any other act of familiarity between them; I saw a card the night I went to the theater on the floor, which had Mrs. Burch's writing on it; the words were, "mon ami —they are all going to the theater to-night. Do you understand!" There was more on the card, but I don't remember what it was; during my visit to Chi-cago, from December, 1858, to July, 1859, I only remember seeing Stuart once at the house; Mrs. Burch has told me that she thought Stuart a fascinating man, but her sister, Mrs. Pruyne, told her he was a bad but her sister, Mrs. Pruvne, told her he was a bad man, and not to have anything to say to him; I don't recollect ever telling Burrill about the incident between Staart and Mrs. Burch in the library; Mrs. Barch went away in June, 1859; Mr. Burch went-in July; I renained to take care of the house; I did so at the request of Mr. and Mrs. Burch.

Cross-examined—On the day I went into the library Mrs. Burch sat on a large chair; it was a very large chair with a high back, with cushions; Stuart sat on a small chair facing her; Mrs. Burch's chair was higher than her head.

small chair faeing her; Mrs. Burch's chair was higher than her head.

Q. You have said that Mrs. Burch had her back to the door; how do you account for seeing Stuart's arm around Mrs. Burch's waist when the chair she sat on had a back higher than her head? Witness,—Because she sat forward on the chair and the back was not directly toward the door. In relation to the card with the writing, she (witness) could not say what day she found it; she did not know what became of it. I remember saying once to Burrill, "You do wrong to carry messages between Stuart and Mrs. Burch; how would you feel if n man showed so much interest in your wife as he does in her?" he replied, "I would shoot him dead;" I have spoken to Mrs. Burrill on the subject; I wrote te Mrs. Burch last Novemher telling her all I had said to Burrill. [Witness recited the letter verbutim.] She had kept a copy of the letter. [Witness produced the copy.] I own ten shares in the Chicago, Burlington and Quiney Railroad; they were given me by Mr. Burch, the complainant, just as I left Chicago the last time; Mr. Burch accompanied me to Little Falls. The remainder of the cross examination chicited the fact that Stuart's visits were nearly as often while Mr. Barch was at home, in the evenings, as while he was away, and that nothing unusual was thought of them.

Mrs. Tomas Burch was the next witness. She was only examined to identify the letter received by her from defendant since she left her husband.

only examined to identify the letter received by her from defendant since she left her husband. The Court adjourned at 5 o'clock until 10 o'clock on

SUPPRESSING SUNDAY LIQUOR-SELLING .- On Satur day last Mr. Superintendent Kennedy convened his police captains and directed them to notify all liquor dealers to keep their places closed on Sanday hereafter All violations of the Sunday liquor law yesterday were to be reported, and next Sunday and thereafter all per sons engaged in the sale of liquors on the Sabbath are to be arrested forthwith. In case the proprietors should put other persons on the premises who should openly dispose of intoxicating beverages the police are to rest them, that the proper legal proceedings may be taken for their punishment. The Superintendent has received so many complaints against Sunday liquordealers that he is resolved to put an effectual stop to the violation of the law. Yesterday the notifications of the police were very generally complied with, and the consequence was much fewer arrests were made for

The total number of arrests for drunkenness in the various police precincts yesterday was 34 males and 16 females, being a decrease from the usual number of about three-fourths.

At So, clock last evening. Inspector Carpenter, with Captain McKelvey, and a force of men from the Twenty-second Ward, went to the Blum Turn Halle, No. 198 West Thirty-sixth street, where theatrical per formances were in progress before a large andience of men and women, and put an end to the representation. The andience was dispersed, and six of the actors, giv ing the names of Simon Brenner, Geo. Mann, Wm. Kiesler, Anthony Kessel, Philip Andrews, and Charles Lang were arrested on a charge of baving violated the Senday law.

The concert of the Hatchinson Family will not take place this evening at the Tabernacle as advertised, but will be given at the Brooklyn Athenacum on Wednes-

Mr. Hvarr makes a statement in another column in regard to the receipts and disbursements on account of the starving people of Kansas, and the necessity forfurLOVE AND PENALTY.

the Historical Society, at which place his congregation is meeting at present, gave a lecture on the book of Dr. J. P. Thompson, entitled "Love and Penalty. He said that it was an carnest wish of the pious Job suffering under the insinuations and censures of his pre ended friends, that his "adversary had written book." He desired to acknowledge his obligations to Dr. Thompson in the Tabernacle for the servise he had done to religious truth by presenting the doctrine of Eternal Punishment in a book, with all the reasons which were to be adduced in favor of it expressed in black and white. False as he believed its interpretation of Scripture and philosophy to be, he believed it would do mach good: for the excitement of thought on this subject never had but one tendency. Dr. Thompson took upon himself the modest task of showing that the miseries of hell flowed directly from the Divine benevolence, and were the fruits of Infinite Love, that millions on millions of our race were created by God, whose existence he foresaw would be an endless torture, and that Infinite Goodness was the executioner of these tortures. It might seem a waste of time in this enlightened age to refute such propositions, but it was a very old doctrine; it had been for more than twelve centuries the doctrine of the Church, by whom it was borrowed from previous heathendom. Believe Dr. Thompson in the Tabernacle for the service be had it was borrowed from previous heathendom. Believe or be damned was the doctrine upon which the power of the Roman Catholic Church was founded. Our Protestant Church received this darling doctrine from the Catholic. The Pagans used it to govern women and the gross body of the people, and to keep them boly, pious, and virtuous. By the Church if was thought to promote piety and virtue, suppress free thought, and give the clerry more power. Few saw its deformities or felt its terribleness. Even our authority of the control of the control of the clerry more power. gave no notion of ever having formed an idea of en s panishment. He spoke of it under pleasant en emisms, and talked of it as he might of a moonlit wa precisions, and a placid lake below. Men now-a-day, preached and "believed about it, but never talked about it. To realize its terror and ferocity, was enough to condense it. The author of this book was a highly species and popular elergyman, the paster of a very ominest congregation, and an editor of perhaps the ost ropular religious journal in the world. The book most ropular religious journal in the worm, came with strong recommendation, and might fairly be taken as the best thing which could be said for this octrine. The book was eminently worthy, therefore, f the attention of Universalists, who were not generof the intention of Universalists, who were not generally very reverential toward the doctrine, however popular and useful it might be. The book seemed to have had in view some things which had appeared in The Atlantic Monthly, some of the views advanced by Chapin and Beechay, and the author's own misrepresentations of Theodore Parker, Mr. Frotbingham, and Gerrit Smith. He had scarcely mentioned an entire sect comprising more than 1,200 congregations, which had grown up in the midst of carnest controversy since the beginning of the present century, which made it a part of its duty to deny and disprove the doctrine of culless punishment, but

or opinions while he professedly devoted himself to the refutation of people who had no existence, or of opinions too ridiculous or too little known to demand notice. But the book was not with demand notice. But the book was not with-out a sufficient reason, not without a pressing necessity. Indeed, he thought its purpose was rather to invigorate the faith of Christians than to refute "rationalistic infidelity." Its quiet manner, the steady effort to tame the horrid doctrine till it could seem concommt with the Divine character, showed that it was intended to revive the faith of his own dethat it was miseness to revive the links of ins own our romination; it was designed for home consumption. The task to which Dr. Thompson addressed himself was to show that the doctrine of the eternal punish-ment of the wicked was in entire harmony with the parental character of God; or, in plainer words, God,

ment of the wicked was in entire harmony with the parental character of God: or, in phiner words, God, as a loving father, can with perfect propriety tormeni without end his own sinful children. Our author gave no definition of "parental character," no description of Hell. The old divines were full of such descriptions. They called it a world of wee, and ascribed to it all the forms of misery which could be conceived. They took up the subject in order, showed us the forms of it, and then endenvored to give us some idea of eternity. "H," says Drexelius, "all the severest and most barbarons tortures which were ever invented by tyrants of the earth, who, by anxious thoughts and hellish countenance, improved and refined the art of cruelty and brought it to perfection; if these, I say, were to be heaped upon the head of one man, and he was to endare them for a hundred years, yet they would not come near the pains of the Gauned, even for one day." If Dr. Thompson's proposition were true, as "all have sinned," it would be in entire harmony with the parental character of God to condenan all, even to endless punishment, that is to create a universe and condemn every living soul in it to eternal torment. Dr. Sawyer proceeded to give his reasons for denying Dr. Thompson's proposition. The first was, that God did not create our race for this purpose. Even the Assembly catechism contained this one truth, that the chief end of man was to glorify God, and enjoy him forever. The second was, that the Bible taught that God loved sinners, desired that they should be virtuous and happy, declared that He had no pleasure even in the temporal death of any, and, finally, that He is not willing that any should perish, but all have

virtuous and happy, declared that He had no pleasure even in the temporal death of any, and, finally, that He is not willing that any should perish, but all have everlasting life. What was, indeed, the Gospel but an economy of grace and love? From His great love He sent forth His Son to seek and to save that which was lost. The life, purpose, and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth were entirely opposed to the doctrine of end-less torments. Dr. Sawyer concluded as follows:

But, allow me to remark in closing, no man can en-tertain just views of the Divine perfectious, and yet believe that there is to be any final evil in the Universe of God. The Lord reigneth: let the Earth rejeice. Clouds and darkness may be round about him, but right-coussess and judgment are the habitation of his throne. God allows, as Thorluck says, "no unconditional evil." Sin, and the punishment of sin, are permitted in the development and education of moral powers. They are not necessary, but merely ineidental in the government of free beings. Without the possibility of sin, with such creatures as we, holiness itself would be impossible. And though the possibility of sin must always remain, to make obedience itself virtuous and praiseworthy; yet sin, as a fact, must ultimately come to an end. In the language of prophecy, "sin shall be finished, and an end be made of transgression." In that greatest of Divine works, the formation process of a free soul, growing to knowledge and virtue, sin incidentally appears; but, at last, it again falls away, when the soul, through rich grace the formation process of a free soul, growing to knowledge and virtue, sin incidentally appears; but, at lest, it again falls away, when the soul, through rich grace and its own moral efforts, hus gained the mastery of itself, and is brought into perfect and willing obedience to the law of God. To say, with our learned author, that the endless punishment of the wicked is in entire harmony with the paternal character of God, is virtually to say that God, in His spiritual purity and love, looks with complacency, or at least without abborrence, upon endless sin and misery. It is to say that the Exernal Father has no affection for His children, and is indifferent alike to His own glory and their good. It is, in a word, to say that the Creator is no longer and is indifferent alike to Hisown glory and their good. It is, in a word, to say that the Creator is no longer even the friend of His creatures, but, having changed His nature, has become their implacable foe. But to believe this, is at war both with the Bible and all that we know of the great and good Being, who made us for his pleasure, and who has both the will and the means to save Himself from dishonor and defeat. I can hardly conceive it possible for any one, not absolutely institute, to set forth a proposition more interly false, or fraught with more disastrous consequences if true, than that which we have now been considering, and which it is the aim of Dr. Thompson's whole book to maintain. Next Sunday evening I shall consider some of the proofs by which he attempts to sustain it.

Accident on the Harlier Railroad.—On Thursday evening last, a serious accident occurred on the

day evening last, a serious accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad. The regular freight train down, which arrived at Fordham at 7 p. m., was standing on the track; an extra freight train following it five minntes later, although all the usual signals were displayed, and the second train was moving so slowly that all the persons on it were enabled to step off, ran into the first, and literally mashed it to pieces. The second train consisted of twenty-one cars, loaded with marble, and a "caboose," or freight-passenger car. At 112 o'clock Saturday night a fire brake out in the upper part of the building No. 193 Froza street, occuping the term of heart of the injured we have not learned, but one gentleman received injuries so serious that he is not expected to recover. The name of the injured man is Kelly; he is a respectable and wealthy merchant, residing at No. 180 West Fortythird street. Mr. Kelly was thrown by the concussion into an adjoining lot, where he hay for a time insensible. Recovering himself a little, he managed to reach a tavern, which is known in the victuity as the Black Hole. Here he begged for assistance, told his name, and offered any sum to be taken home to New-York, but no assistance was afforded him by the persons about the place. Lockily, the Rev Mr. of Fordham happened to pass, and like a good Samaritan, took charge of him and had him conveyed to his residence in this city. Mr. Kelly reached the datter place about 101 p. no, in a shocking condition, his face battered so as to be scarcely recognizable, the nose being cut off and hanging, and one ear entirely gone. There was a little party at Mr. Kelly's that evening, and it was to be present at it that he took the freight train. The metancholy termination of what was expected to be a festive occasion may be imagined whom the master of the blonse was brought in, mangled had apparently dyip's. Little hope is entertained to his recovery. The first, or regular train, was forced from the track

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rev. Dr. Sawren last evening, at the hah THE TRUTH ABOUT THE KANSAS TROUBLES'

washington, Nov. 23, 1860. I think the true explanation of the difficulties which hen existed in South-enstern Kansas for some years, and which have recently broke out afresh, will be found in the existence of a conspiracy to introduce a Slave finite hatween Kansas and the Cherokee country. This plant was "ormed soon after it became evident that Kansas would be free in spite of all the efforts of the Pro-Slavery party and the Federal Administration to make it a Slave State.

This will account for the policy of the Government in regard to the bods in Southern Kansas-it was at first given out that these lands were open for sculement. ut when it was a scovered that most of the settlers in that region were thorough Free State men, the peliev of the Government was changed. It was discovered that a mistake in the boundary had been made, and a large edy of settlers notified to leave. And more recently their homes have been destroyed by Federal authority, and the adjoining lands, upon which the settlers had an unquestioned right, forced into market at a time when the inhabitants were on the point of starvation, know ing that hundreds of the seitlers would thus be som pelled to seave their homes, after having spent years of teil in their improvement, and the lands pass into the bands of speculators whose headquarters are at Fort Scott. In the meantime, these raids by the Pra-Slavery ruffians on the border of Missonri, upon the Free State men of Kansas, have been kept up, in order to drive out or "kill off" as many Free State settlers as possible, and render life and property insecure, so as to deter others from coming.

A strenuous effort was made by the Democrats in

the Wyandot Convention to include Southern Nebraska as far as the Platte River in the proposed State of Kansas, with the view of cutting off this region from the South, as well, probably, as to retard the admission of Nebraska as a free State. This was also Scastor Green's policy for changing the boundary of Kansas, as fixed by her Constitution. His amendment proposed to extend the northern boundary to the Platte River, and the western so as to take in the Fike's Peak region, and thus prevent another free State there and I am informed by good authority that Secure boundary in the approaching session. His amendment also cuts off this region from Southern Kansas. I have other reasons for believing in the existence of this con spiracy, but it would make this letter too long to give them here, and, perhaps, none but one as familiar as I am with the whole history of these Kausas difficulties, would fully appreciate them. I have lived in Kansas now nearly six years, and

think I understand the inside history of all her troubles. I have some acquaintance with Capt, Montgomery, some good reason for what he has done, though I know nothing of this recent outbreak except what I see it the papers. But my experience causes me to suspend judgment on these Border Ruffian reports till I hear the KANSAS.

FIRES. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WARREN, MURRAY AND

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WARREN, MURRAY AND CHURCH STREETS—LOSS ABOUT \$510,000.

About midnight on Saturday night a fire occurred in the Third Ward, involving the partial destruction of two brown-store buildings on Warren, Murray and Church streets, together with a large quantity of imported dry goods. As near as can be ascertained, the fire originated in the dry-goods house of E. Stone & Co., in the upper part of the building, corner of Murray and Church streets, and was discovered by Officer Hoyt, who ran to Broadway and notified some firemen who were returning from the fire in Front street.

street.

The alarm soon became general, and in a short time the firemen of the district, were on the ground, but, owing to the severily of the weether, some little time claused before the engines were got in working order. It is also reported that the firemen were anable to obtain an adequate supply of water. From the premises of Stone & Co., the fire extended to the other end of the building, on Warren street, and to the building adjoining, which also extended through from street to street. The flames burst furiously forth from the upper windows on Church street, jeonarding the stores per windows on Church strees, jeoparding the stores on the opposite side of the way. The telegraph wires were broken down, and the railroad track so covered with ice and rubbish as to bar the passage of the Sixth and Eighth avenue cars.

Sergeant Lent of the Third Ward with a platoon of his men was early on the ground, and assisted by the reserves of other wards, kept back the crowd and

prevented any property from being stolen. Sergeaut Lent, while tassing through the burning building, fell down a batchway, but fortunately escaped with a few slight contusions. The firemen labored with a will, slight contusions. The firemen inbored with a will, and not withstanding the threatening aspect of the con-fagration at the outset, they succeeded in confining it to the two buildings above mentioned, and in saving them from being entirely destroyed.

damared state.

Loss of Stone & Co., occupying the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors of building corner of Murray and Church streets, about \$50,000. Fully insured.

Loss on stock of Johnston, Shepherd & Saunders, importers of day soods, on first floor of No. 27 Murray street and No. 21 Warren street, about \$50,000. Insured for \$125,000 in city and

ren street, about \$50,000. Insured for \$120,000 in only becoming companies.

The second third, fourth, and fifth floors of the same building, fronting on Werren street, were occupied by Warren & Wilson, manufactures of boots and shees, and the loss on their stock is estimated at \$50,000. Insured for \$55,000.

Loss on stock of Hook, Skinner & Co., importers of cloths, occupying the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors of No. 33 Warren street, about \$10,000. Insured for \$190,000.

Loss of George A. Clark, dealer in spool cotton, Alexander Clark, in porter of shawls, and J. F. Milward, importer of usedies, about \$4,000. The three persons occupied the same premises, No. 31 Warren street, upper floor, and are jointly insured for \$150,000.

sured for \$150,000. The stock of H. E. Dibblee & Co., importers of silks, No. 29

The stock of H. E. Diodec & Co., importers as assessed by water to the amount of at least \$10,000. Fully insured.

Townsend & Gale and other occupants of the adjoining store sustained slight damage to their stock by water.

The Church-street building is owned by R. H. McCarey, and is damaged to the amount of \$10,000; insured. Damage to the adjoining building, owned by W. M. Spenor, \$20,000 matred.

The total loss is estimated at \$540,000. There is scarcely any doubt but that the fire originated from the heaters connecting with the host-air furnaces used for watming the buildings.

First 18 BROOME STREET.

At 6 o'clock yesterday meening a fire occurred in the old frame tenement No. 256 Broome street, occupied by Mrs. Morris as a bake shop, and Mr. Rahmer as a bakery. The damage is immaterial. Mrs. Morris is insured for \$400 in the Rutgers Insurance Co. Origin

FIRE IN ORCHARD STREET-AN INPANT SUPPOCATED At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the apartments of John Oufer, on the second floor of the tenement house rear of No. 181 Orchard street, which was probably caused by two boxs who had been left in the room playing with matches. The boxs were rescued in an incensible condition, but were subsequently restored.

rescued in an irsensible condition, but were such by restored.

A male infant, five weeks old, lying upon a loungs in the outer room, was suffocated. The Coroner was notified. But little damage was done to the building, as the occupants discovered and extinguished the flurnes before they had made much progress. Mrs. Opfer, hearing the alarm, rushed through the smoke in search of her bube, but was so confused that she was unable to first the little one. She discovered her two boys upon the floor, and drugged there out.

At 112 o'clock Saturday night a fire brake our in the upper part of the building No. 103 Frost street, occupied by John Moore, manufacturer of and dealer in agricultural implements. Happily it was discovered at an early moment, and soon extinguished. But little damage was done. The insurance patrol found a drunken man named Sance in the place, and it is supposed that through his negligence the fire was occasioned. He was locked up to await the action of the Fire Marshal.

At 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred is a dwelling-house in Grove street, near Hudson, in consequence of a defective heater in the upper portion of the premises. Damage, \$50.

The alarm in the Second District, yesterday after-noon, proved to be false.

FIRE IS EAST FOURTERSTH STREET-MORE WORK OF

The alarm in the Fourth District at 111 o'clock feet might, was caused by the breaking out of a fire in the building No. 28 East Fourteenth street, near University Place, occupied by Mrs. M. A. Bellinger as a boarding-house. It appears that about 8 o'clock for the evening, an unusual smoke was discovered emanating from the lower part of the premises, and, upon looking after the cause, the servants found that some of the beams in the basement floor near the recrister, connecting with the hot-sir formace, were on fire. Several of

beams in the basement floor near the register, connecting with the hot-air farmace, were on fire. Several of the boarders were notified of the fact, and by means of a few pails of water they succeeded as was thought at the time in extinguishing the flames.

At 11:15 o'clock, however, the fire again broke out, making its appearance this time on the first floor. A young doctor who was visiting the house, and who had a number of friends in an engine company near by, ran and notified them, and in a little time thereafter all the firemen of the district were on the ground. In order to save thereselves from being deluged, the boarders bolted and barred the doors against most of the firemen, and, with a dozen pails of water, extinguished the flames. Damage about \$100. Said to be insured in the Howard Insurance Company.

TROUBLES RENEWED IN SOUTHERN

MONTGOMERY IN THE FIELD WITH 450 ARMED MEN. FORT SCOTT PROBABLY TAKEN.

From The Leorenworth Times, Nov. 21.

For some time past we have been publishing reports from the southern portion of the Territory, which indiated that serious trouble was brewing in that quarter. Our accounts were from various sources, and we have given them without comment, because we have preferred to wait for full advices as to the cause of the dif-

ferred to wait for full advices as to the cause of the difficulties and their true nature, before expressing our views thereon. We have now firther and more definite intelligence from the locality in question than has yet been given to the public.

Our readers are familiar with the transactions in which Montgomery and his men played so prominent a part in 55-58. The Annesty Act, which was passed by the Legislature in 58, was intended to dispose of all the old differences between the Federal anthorities and those who were under indictments from the U. S. Courts. After the passage of that bill. Montgomery and his confederates expressed themselves ready to yield sabmission thereafter to the ideal tribunals, and is sid, if necessary, in the arrest of all offenders.

The difficulties of which we speak originated in the unfortuate struggles in the early bistory of the Territory, and, at first, the devisions of the contending parties were purely political ones. But in the progress of the border warfare, rascals of all kinds arrayed themselves around each banner and, under the cover of Free State or Pro-Slavery movements, indulged their progressities for clauder and every species of villaring parties of villager and every species of villager.

of Free State or Pro-Slavery movements, indulged their propensities for plunder and every species of vil-hiny. Captain Montgomery had attached a lot of such characters to bimself, but when peace was restored, it was believed that he would dissolve all further connec-

was believed that he would discove all further connection with them.

Lately he seems to have been engaged in organizing
them into a company, and adding thereto a large numher of honest but misguided men, who had suffered
versonally or through their friends from the outrages
of the Border Ruffians, and were animated by a fanatical zeal in opposition to everything Pro-Slavery.
Several morths ago, Montgomery returned from a
trip to the Eastern States, where he was engaged in
procuring assistance to carry on his marauding enterprises. At that time, he made an inflammatory speech
at Mound City, after which he proceeded to collect and
sem his men.

Tim his men.
Under the cover of Anti-Slavery pretenses, his Inder the cover of Anti-Slavery pretenses, his band have recently committed various depredations, to which they were partly incited by the action of some Missourians who still retain the old spirit. The first important feature of the present excitement was the trial and execution of one Hines, by a number of Montgomery's men, headed by Dr. Jennison, his lieutenant. It was alleged by those who composed the mob-courf, that Hines was a notorious character who had been ordered to leave the Territory in '57; but the immediate charge against him was that he had spirited away a negro from Kausas into Missouri. Whether the negrowas free or shave, we are unable to eay, as our accounts of the transaction differ on that point—one being to the affect that the darkey was free, and was sold by Hines for gain; and the other, that Hines was a respectable citizen, and that he merely returned a shave to his rightful owner.

The same crowd who were guilty of this unjustifiable outrage, then proceeded to make further arrests.

The same crowd who were guilty of this unjustifiable outrage, then proceeded to make further arrests. They went to Mapleton and arrested the Postmaster there, for his complicity in some trial which took place in '57 or '58. They acquitted him, and then turned their attention to two persons named Smith and Moore, who were skeeping together at the hotel. The former gave himself up to them immediately, but the latter sprang out of bed as soon as they entered the room, and refused to surrender. Jennison, the leader of the party, at once fired his revolver, and the shot took effect in Moore's neck, fatally wounding him. In order to show that the attempt of Montgomery & Co. to excess their proceedings on Anti-Shavery grounds is all a sham, it is proper to state that Mr. Lester D. Moore, the murdered man, was a Republican, but was strongly the murdered man, was a Republican, but was strongly opposed to the lawless acts of the gang aforesaid

the murdered man, was a Republican, but was strongly opposed to the lawless acts of the gang aforesaid. While these events were transpiring as Mapleton, Montgomery was stationed at Hudson, one mile off, and his aids were constantly riding between the two places, carrying his orders and furnishing him with accounts of what was being done by his "lieutenant."

The killing of Moore took place on Wedneeday, and on Thursday Montgomery appeared at Mound City, and made a flatting speech, in which he declared that his object was to free the nexroes along the Missouri and Arkaneas borders, and that he would extend his operations down to Texas, and assist the Free State men who were driven out of that State. He said he was not doing the hidding of any party—that he belonged neither to the Democrats nor the Republicans, and that the latter might as well understand that he asked no favor at their hands, and that he was an Abolitionist. He announced his determination to drive out of the Territory all who opposed him, no matter what party they were members of.

Montgomery has now an equipped and mounted gang of 150 men. They are armed each with a ritle, two of Colt's large-sized navy revolvers, and a sabre, and they thus constitute a splendid fighting corps, fully posted in every species of guerilla tactics.

Yesterday, intelligence reached this city that they were preparing for an attack upon Fort Scott. They have the advance of the indimention of the records.

posted in every species of guerilla tactics.
Yesterday, intelligence reached this city that they were preparing for an attack upon Fort Scott. They have taken advantage of the indignation of the people at the foray of the Indian Agent upon the Cherokee Neutral Land settlers, and at the refusal of the President to postpone the land sales, and under cover of this feeling it was their intention to esize upon the Land Office, and destroy it. They may also have designs upon the records of the United States Courts, and the Government stores, arms, and ammunition. Nothing would be easier than for them to accomplish their purposas. The people of that section are maddened almost to desperation by the wrongs which they have suffered from the Administration, and would rather be disposed to encourage than to descurage such proceedings.

eedings.
At our latest advices from Fort Scott, Crawford, Mc-

At our latest advices from Fort Scott, Crawford, McDonald & Co. and Mr. Wilson, merchants, were moving their goods out of town, and many persons were leaving, in anticipation of an attack. The town was to have been taken on Sunday night has.

Murshal Cothy and Mr. Rea of this place have gone down to FootScott. The Murshal had \$3,000 in his possession, with which he was intending to pay the expenses of the United States District Court.

We have thus given all that has reached us up to the time of veriting this article. Exports which we have previously published have been from those valo were strongly prejudiced in favor of Montgomery & Co. Our present information comes from gentlement whose prejudices are strongly the other way, but we have every use on to believe that, in the main, their datements are correct. We believe that our ascount of the origin and present aspect of these troublesswill be found to be substantially true.

origin and present aspect of these troubles will be found to be substantially true.

We compact every good citizen to do all in his power to sid in the arrest of the reckless craw who seem to be the source of these outbreaks. Nothing can be alleged in justification of such acts, and the parpetral or of them should speedily be brought to justice. All namecessary excitengant on the subject, however, should be represed or it may be impossible to justice where the difficulty will end. By prompt actic a on the part of the proper authorities, the disturber a can be put down, and peace and quiet be once more restored.

be put down, and peace and quiet be once more restored.

LATER.—By telegraph to Kansas City last evening, we learn that Hoffmagle, P. M. at Mapleton, the released prisoner, came through on the stage to that point yesterday, and will be here to-day. Measand Colby was at Mound City on Sanday. The express agent from Fort Scott declines to formish any further intelligence, saying that Hoffmagle will give full particulars on his arrival in Leavenworth.

Mr. Sawin of the H. and St. Joseph Railroad passed, up on the boat yesterday, on his return from Fort-Scott, where he had been to pur chase stock. He was obliged to leave without accomplishing the object of his journey.

We have a correspondent at Fort Scott, from whom we expect more extended details by to-day's mails.

Fire in Danbury, Conn.

Danbury, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1850.

Kenosin Lake Hotel, P. Millspaugh proprietor, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about \$5,000; inputed for \$5,000